

JASPER WEEKLY COURIER

VOL. 17.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1875.

NO. 25.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER,
DEBOS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY

CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
WEST MAIN STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1.50
For six months, : : : : 1.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For square, 10 lines or less, 1 week, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, .75 cts.

Longer advertisements at the same rate.
A fraction over even square or squares,
counted as a square. These are the terms
for transient advertisements; reasonable
negotiation will be made to regular
advertisers.

Notices of appointment of administrators and legal notices of like character
to be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.

For Township Officers, each \$1.00
For County " 2.50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

E. D. CROOKS,
Physician & Surgeon

OFFICE—South Side of the Public Square,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Offers his professional services to the citizens
of Dubois county.

March 20, 1875.—1.

UNION HOUSE!
DALE, INDIANA.

CHRISTIAN ROENIGK especially informs the sub-
scribers that he has a comfortable room
in good style and an expensive term. His
bar is good, and his bar is supplied with all the best
articles of liquors, and judiciously attended.

A share of patronage is solicited.

March 20, 1875.—1.

VERANDA HOTEL!
DALE, INDIANA.

JOHN WAHL—Proprietor.

This house is now fitted up in first-class style for
the accommodation of the traveling public, and
is supplied with一切的方便。

He will be ever ready and careful to see to the
comfort of his guests.

March 20, 1875.—1.

W. H. PUCKENPAUGH

Attorney at Law,

JASPER, INDIANA.

OFFERS his professional services in the offices
of law and surrounding stations. Will practice
in all the Courts of the state, and the United States
Courts.

OFFICE—South Side of public square, one block
from the public square.

March 20, 1875.—1.

BAKER & DOANE,

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois county, and
in the several inferior Courts of the state, and the United States
Courts.

OFFICE—South Side of public square, one block
from the public square.

March 20, 1875.—1.

WILL A. TRAYLOR

Attorney at Law,

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois, Pike
and surrounding counties. Particular attention given to
cases.

Office one door East of the St. Charles Hotel.

June 20, 1875.—1.

BRUNO BRETTNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Notary Public,

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and
Pike counties, Indiana.

Jan. 20, 1875.

CHEAP! CHEAP!

Sailors' Shoes and Boots!

JUST RECEIVED.

HENRY LANDGERBER, a well known
man in Huntingdon, has just received a large
quantity of goods suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, which he is going
to sell below the market price, and invites an examination.

For Cash Customers he will deduct.

Deduct Ten Per Cent

Without any ceremony. Come and be convinced before purchasing elsewhere.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR HIDES,

HENRY BANDGEBER,

Huntingdon, March 20th, 1875.

Wealth of Mind. Education in Indiana.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT SMART TO THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The following timely and important suggestions were presented in the form of a report to the State Board of Education by Superintendent Smart, at their meeting:

OFFICE OF SUPER. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, INDIANAPOLIS, July 12, 1875.

To the State Board of Education:

I desire to make a few suggestions to you in regard to the proposed representation of the educational interests of Indiana at the coming centennial. The other states of the Union are already moving in the matter, and unless we are willing to be outstripped by them, immediate steps must be taken to effect a thorough organization and to prepare plans by which we may fitly represent our educational progress and condition. I do not doubt but that by reasonable effort on our part we can make a showing that will be creditable, not only to ourselves but to the whole country as well.

L. The first step to be taken, in my judgment, is to appoint an efficient working committee who shall assume general control of the entire matter. This committee should devise means for awakening an interest in the subject on the part of the educators of the state. It should decide what products are to be exhibited, prescribe rules and regulations by which such work as may be done by the children shall be executed, and make suggestions to the superintendents and school officers as to the best method of arranging these specimens so that they may be easily and safely shown to the public. The committee should also see to the transportation of the material to Philadelphia, and to its proper display and care.

II. It is obvious that it will be useless to attempt to make a display without money. In many of the states the amount to be spent for this purpose will vary from \$10,000 to \$25,000. I am satisfied, after making careful estimates, that if we make a showing that will be at all worthy of us, it will take at least \$5,000. I think this amount absolutely essential to complete success. It will be the duty of this committee, then, to consult with the board of centennial managers of the state, and see if this amount can not be apportioned to us.

III. I respectfully suggest the following scheme of material for the consideration of this board:

1. All the products for display upon the wall should be surmounted with a placard, or ornamented scroll, on which should be placed the most prominent educational statistics of the state, for example:

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA.

School fund \$8,750,000.

School population 668,000.

Enrollment in schools 470,000.

Number of teachers 12,500.

Annual expd. for education 4,000,000.

Number of school houses 9,300.

Value of school property 12,000,000.

The scroll should bear upon it the seal of the state, with emblematic and historic designs and should be in itself a work of art. In addition to this other charts might be prepared which would show at a glance our educational history and progress.

2. Our educational literature would make no inconsiderable feature of the exhibition.

A brief history should be prepared showing our educational progress as well as the condition of the schools at the present time. It should give a brief outline of our system and of the law which governs it. It should explain the mode of raising and applying the school revenue and the means adopted to supply the state with teachers. The work of the state board of education and of the State Teachers' Association should be briefly outlined. This history might be prepared as a part of the next biennial report of the state superintendent to the legislature, and could probably be paid for by the usual appropriation for that report.

B. The various cities should be called upon to prepare their reports for the year 1875 with particular reference to the centennial. These reports should contain a brief history of the schools in the respective cities, and should show the distinctive features of the system as it is worked out in each of them. They should also show the elevation and ground plans of the most prominent school buildings in use. The city reports should be limited as to the number of pages, and should be uniform in size, so that they can be bound in a volume.

CITY SCHOOL REPORTS OF INDIANA FOR 1876.

At least five hundred of these reports should be sent in from each of the more prominent cities, and it should be the work of the committee to see that they are properly bound.

C. The colleges and other higher schools of the state, academic, professional and normal, should also prepare their annual catalogues for 1875, with

reference to the same object. If five hundred copies from each of these, uniform in size and style, could be sent to the committee, they could be classified and made into 500 volumes of

REPORTS OF STATE SCHOOLS OF INDIANA FOR 1876.

D. Specimen numbers of our educational journals should also have a prominent place in this section.

E. Mechanical and industrial drawings, original designs, herbariums showing the flora of the state, specimens of penmanship, and such other specimens as can be displayed upon placards, together with volumes of examination papers, all to be executed by the pupils of the schools, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the committee, should be called for, from the various towns and cities of the state. This would present one of the most pleasing features of the exposition.

F. A display should be made of the most prominent school buildings in the state. The school authorities of cities and towns, and the trustees of private institutions should be invited to procure photographs or lithographs of their prominent buildings, of suitable size and on uniform scale. These should be properly framed and sent into the committee to be forwarded to Philadelphia.

G. A fine display of our native woods, could be made, if our school furniture manufacturers would send specimens of their skill to be placed for exhibition in our department. I have no doubt but that an arrangement of this kind might be made, whereby this could be done with little or no expense to the committee. I am sure that we should have no reason to be ashamed of this product.

H. That engine for the diffusion of popular intelligence,

THE NEWSPAPER,

should be drawn upon to make the showing of our educational appliances complete. The more prominent papers of the state might issue 16 page editions, similar to those issued by the Indianapolis Sentinel and Journal last year, containing a statement of the business interests, showing cuts of prominent buildings, giving a map of the town or city, etc. If these could be printed about the 4th of July and sent to Philadelphia for gratuitous distribution, it would attract attention and prove advantageous to the state.

I. Although not coming strictly under the head of educational products, it seems to me that the committee could perform no better service to the state than by providing for the preparation and publication, in large numbers, of a pamphlet, showing in brief and attractive form, the history of the state, her spiritual advantages and material resources. Indiana is beautiful for situation, extending, as she does from the lakes on the north to the river on the south, so that all the great channels of commerce, from the seaboard to the northwest, must pass through her borders and pay her tribute. Her miles of railroads and canals are measured by thousands, she has coal enough to supply power for half the continent, if need be. Her timber is drawing wood manufacturers from all parts of the country. Her soil is productive, and her educational privileges are of a superior character. A publication of this sort would, if properly managed, yield to the state a return for all the outlay that is deserved for this scheme.

J. I think that the best way to prepare ourselves to make a successful exhibition at Philadelphia will be to make a successful display of educational products at our coming state exposition. A large number of specimens have already been sent to this office for this purpose, and I feel confident that the exhibition can be made attractive and instructive.

K. I think it would be wise to invite the leading teachers of the state to meet in Indianapolis, in September, for the purpose of seeing the display that is made, and of receiving such instructions and advice, in regard to the preparation of specimens as, the committee may be able to give.

L. I hope that you will give this matter your earnest and careful attention. The work is a difficult one, but it certainly ought to be undertaken at once, and prosecuted energetically.

Very respectfully yours,

JAS. H. SMART,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

Quick Work.

One of the proprietors of the saloons factory in Chautauqua County, New York, having been presented with a fine pair of Angora goats, attempted the remarkable feat of taking the fleeces from their backs and making a fashionable dress of the wool between sun and sun.

Operations were commenced at sunrise, and at an early hour in the afternoon the goods were ready for the dress-makers. Four ladies then made the dress, complete in every particular, and items.

For the Jasper Courier.

Prophetic Advice to Ireland.

Since items for the Courier for the amusement of the public seem to be the order of the day, and being somewhat of a Mystery ourselves, we humbly request the public to lend a listening ear and give attention unto the oracles of the Mystery. If we fail to edify you do not become discouraged, for what has been will be again, for "there is no new thing under the sun." If you do not find us out do not become disengaged, neither turn out of the way, for it was by perseverance that Fulton applied steam power, that Franklin discovered electricity, and that the Pacific railroad was built, and that America has risen to its present position among the nations of the earth; in a word it is the Philosopher's stone which turns every thing it touches into gold. It is the key that unlocks the store-house of knowledge; but the key of the Mystery is secrecy.

Do not attempt to form our acquaintance or to enter into our dwelling place except by the door, for he that attempts to come in any other way, "the same is a thief and a robber" and will be cast out to be trodden under foot of men, which is to be denominated as unworthy the countenance of the Mystery as mystery.

We will now proceed to give you a short description of Ireland—its past, present and future prospects, interspersed with a few words of advice:

Ireland is a small village, situated four miles west of Jasper, on the Jasper and Petersburg road, in Dubois county, Ind.

It contains about 200 inhabitants who are engaged in various occupations.

There are ten business houses and thirty eight dwelling houses. There are a great many reasons why Ireland is no

larger than it is, of these reasons we

will give only one, that is this, that it

has not sufficient capital, or rather the

capital it has, is not put to a proper use

or is not expended in such a manner as

to build up the town most advantageously.

Capital does not consist in mon-

ey alone, but also in means, for a large

amount of money will not increase un-

less it is handled by a capital man; by

means I mean business capacity, as hon-

or, industry, intelligence, tact and prac-

tice. Without risk there is no gain.

The man who waits for something to

turn up will perhaps wait in vain, but

the man who goes to work with energy,

invests his capital, in a word turns

something up, will spend his latter